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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ...... Postage to foreign countries added.
Tok SUN, New Yark City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose

#### Mr. Bowen.

Incompatibility has developed between Minister Bowen and at least one of the representatives of the three allied Governments in conference with him at Washington. The hitch seems to result from an impression on the part of the British Ambassador that Mr. Bowen's personal methods in diplomacy are a little too strenuous.

It is not advisable to discuss the correctness of this impression. Frankness and energy are fine qualities in a young man, or in a middle-aged man, or in an old man. Manifestations of these qualities may easily be misunderstood, however; and if the misunderstanding occurs at the critical stage of delicate negotiations almost at the edge of success that is really desirable, the event is particularly unfortunate.

The failure of the present negotiations with the Venezuelan agent-for Mr. Bowen does not represent the United States in any sense in this businesswould merely block a short-cut that unexpectedly opened after his arrival from Caracas. It would not necessarily diminish the prospect of a peaceful adjustment | seventeen hundred and ninety-sixth by the method first contemplated.

If Mr. Bowen has given just cause of offence to Sir MICHAEL HERBERT and the British Foreign Office by too much candor in his utterances and too much emphasis in his tones, let us hope that ever stopped talking until his own sense Mr. Bowen will carry his frankness to of propriety or lack of breath induced the extent of a characteristically frank | him to desist, the importance and inand square apology.

Then let the gentlemen strike hands and proceed as before with the discussion concerning the exact number of months of preferential treatment which will be satisfactory to England, Germany and Italy from the point of view of their national honor.

And if the hands don't get together and the discussion of details does not proceed, then there is The Hague.

#### The Change of Attitude Toward Property.

While the House is considering and debating the impossible Littlefield bill Senator Wellington has arisen at the other end of the Capitol to introduce by request " a joint resolution for the limitation of private fortunes by Constitutional amendment.

The text of the proposed Wellington amendment is this:

" No citizen nor resident nor investor in any or all States, Territories or District composing the United states shall be permitted to possess, in any or all kinds of property, an aggregate value of more than ten millions of dollars, which sum shall be the limit individual, guardian, trustee, agent, or other form or device of private estate ownership, or reserved wherever such aforesaid private ownership, or holding, or trustship, or reserving shall be found to exceed in amount of property concerned, the limit above named, the excess shall be condemned, whether or not as a public nulsance, a public folly. or a public peril, and be accordingly forfeited into the United States Treasury. And the States, and any instance, Congress shall so enforce it."

The main argument for such an amendment of the fundamental law is tersely set forth in the preamble: Business has and women, by the beaked ships or in grown enormously since the Constitution was adopted, and "the framers of had any bent for philanthropy, for the Constitution would undoubtedly have authorship, or for any other sound form provided some such limiting article could of showing merit and winning distincthey have foreseen the need."

It is at the request of some other sociologist that Senator Wellington becomes responsible for the introduction of this measure to limit private possesindividual, and to confiscate the excess and turn the same into the United States Treasury.

Who can have requested it?

The original suggestion that the change of conditions since the Constitution was framed necessitates a change of attitude or the Odyssey? on the part of Government toward property was made by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, then Vice-President of the United States, at Minneapolis, nearly eighteen months

The place was the Minnesota State ers were present to hear the Vice-President speak they did not form the only element, or even the most considerable part of his audience on that occasion. The time was September 2, 1901, which happened to be Labor Day. Many thousands of workmen from the fac-St. Paul, who could not have attended otherwise, took advantage of the holiday and went to hear Mr. ROOSEVELT.

To his audience of agriculturists and workingmen, Mr. ROOSEVELT said:

"The vast individual and corporate fortunes. the vest combinations of capital which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the

property failed to receive the consid- dawned upon Mr. CARNEGIE's mind, first public utterance of the Roosevelt are best and that hasty reading is not Doctrine, there occurred at Buffalo a to be encouraged. the nation's interest in the new situation | Carnegie subtly make a plea for a name of the nation's interest in the new situation | Carnegie subtly make a plea for a name of the nation's interest in the new situation | Carnegie subtly make a plea for a name of the nation's interest in the new situation | Carnegie subtly make a plea for a name of the nation's interest in the new situation | Carnegie subtly make a plea for a name of the nation's interest in the new situation | Carnegie subtly make a plea for a name of the nation's interest in the new situation | Carnegie subtly make a plea for a name of the nation's interest in the new situation | Carnegie subtly make a plea for a name of the nation's interest in the new situation | Carnegie subtly make a plea for a name of the nation's interest in the new situation | Carnegie subtly make a plea for a name of the nation's interest in the new situation | Carnegie subtly make a plea for a name of the nation of the nation

time the recollection of the Minneapolis speech of Mr. ROOSEVELT. That speech, with its doctrine of a changed attitude on the part of Government toward property, might have been forgotten for all time, if President ROOSEVELT had not of his own volition returned to the subject months afterward in his first annual message to Congress, and again a year afterward in his series of speeches on the stump in New England and else-

where. The Wellington Constitutional amendment is only one of the consequences and corollaries of the Minneapolis Doctrine. Its author has followed logically the line of thought indicated by Vice-President ROOSEVELT on Labor Day of 1901. If his conclusion is more extreme than the propositions of some other of the sociologists and Socialists whom Mr. ROOSEVELT set a-thinking, the difference is in degree and not in principle.

Moreover, the Wellington programme possesses one distinct advantage over many of the other plans to bring about a change in the old attitude of government toward property-the attitude of protection in the equal rights of the large

possessor and the small. The Wellington plan recognizes the Constitution and seeks neither to disobey it directly nor to get around it by sophistical evasion. It proposes to remove the Constitutional objection to a change of the old attitude of government toward property by amending the Constitution itself. That is the only legitimate and only possible way.

A Notable Event in the Senate. Senator Morgan's zeal to perfect a treaty with Colombia by which the United States may proceed to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Panama received a rude shock yesterday afternoon when the Senator's eloquence was choked off by a ruling of the Chair at the page of his carefully prepared remarks

on the subject. It was cruel, but necessary. As this is the first time on record that the Hon. JOHN T. MORGAN of Alabama

terest of the incident will be universally recognized.

#### Mr. Carnegle and Homer.

Pausing in his beneficent task of scattering library buildings and increasing municipal taxes with a smiling hand, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE enriches the world with a piece of literary criticism. He is dissatisfied with HOMER and iracund and inexorable ACHILLES. The heroes of the long-haired Achæans are distasteful to our Scotch MATTHEW ARNOLD. His views are so original that | general charge as that which Miss MAROT they deserve to be given in his own

" I think for one thing that it would be a very good thing for the universities to banish the antique heroes upon which they have been feeding their students for centuries. It might have been very well in past ages to delfy such scoundrels as figure in HOMER, but that time has now passed. There have been enough heroes and heroines in this country to write about and perpetuate without filling the minds of students with extravagant tales of mythical pagans. A few days ago I picked up a book. It proved to be HOMER, and I tried to get some entoy ment in re-reading it. It was no use. When I read of ACHILLES praying for the success of his country's of private property in or for any individual, joint enemies because his own schemes went wrong, it was too much for me, and I put the book away."

It must be admitted that antique heroes with their brawls and their amours were a bad and sad lot. To be sure, HECTOR was a decent sort of fellow and he had a name that has been much in favor among the Caledonians. NESTOR had a passion for giving his opinions which is perfectly modern as well as so forth, shall each and all enforce this amendment ancient. ANDROMACHE has been deby necessary or penal legislation, failing which, in clared "a lady" by a Chicago woman's club; and even ACHILLES had a certain genius for friendship. But take the whole collection, gods, goddesses, men windy Troy, and was there one that tion? Conjugal affection like that of HECTOR and ANDROMACHE is a commonplace matter. Where HOMER's folks were deficient was in their humanity. Even if some of them were not scounsions to \$10,000,000 in the case of any drels, were any of them friends of hu-

manity? As for ODYSSEUS, while his travels gave him an excellent opportunity to study sociology, did he take advantage of that opportunity to benefit his fellow men? Is there a sociologist in the Iliad

We have said enough to show cause why Homer and his works-even if his works were not the product of a combination or trust of writers-ought not to be included in any of the libraries which Mr. CARNEGIE is founding so Fair, but although a multitude of farm- generously and so modestly. Let us now dwell on a point of deep moment to readers, and to young readers in particular. When Mr. CARNEGIE first read HOMER, as interpreted by our accomplished friend, Mr. BOHN, the enormities and scoundrelisms of ACHILLES and the rest of that heathen crew did not tories and shops of Minneapolis and strike him. He must have read, as too many of us do, cursorily and without concentration or reflection. We are not to believe that the character of ACHILLES has undergone any modification even in the pages of Mr. BOHN. Not ACHILLES OF HOMER, but Mr. CARNEGIE has changed. Freed from the cares of active business, Mr. CARNEGIE can now read thoughtfully and with an eye not edd and ude of the State and the nation toward prop- to mere literary charm but to solid humanitarian value and moral purpose. This was the seed-thought. It was He now sees ACHILLES as a violent and left to germinate. Through circum- bloodthirsty son of Belial destitute of stances unforeseen by Mr. ROOSEVELT, ethical aim and caring more for his his startling declaration that the time disreputable myrmidons and rich-soiled had come for a change of attitude on Thessaly than for the welfare of the the part of State and nation toward human race. The real Acuities now ration which its momentous importance and he tossed the wretched book away. deserved. Only four days after the This shows us that second thoughts

tragedy which fixed public attention on We agree heartily with Mr. CARNEGIE other matters than theories about the that there have been "heroes enough " proper distribution of wealth. The na- in this country, heroes that are still withtion's grief over McKINLEY's death, out their sacred bard. Thus does Mr. the nation's interest in the new situation | CARNEGIE subtly make a plea for a na-

frankly and in no spirit of formal compliment. Why should so much time be given to the pagan rufflers of the Iliad and the Æneid? Why not sing our own heroes and philanthropists in Andreads and Carnegiads?

The New York Messenger Boy. If Miss HELEN MAROT, who has just published the results of an investigation into the condition of the messenger boys of New York, will pursue her studies further, she will find that as a matter of fact the " little policemen " are not much different morally or physically from other boys. Mentally, most of the messengers have a shrewdness which distinguishes them from other boys of the same age; their wits are sharpened by their experiences, and their knowledge

errand that they run. As a matter of fact, the messenger boys of New York have a just complaint against their biographers, illustrators, investigators and detractors. The professional jokesmiths have long made a good share of their income out of libels on the messenger boys. Artists have drawn them as sleepy, loafing, untrustworthy scamps. Investigators have examined their morals and cried out against them. Since they first came into being the messengers have had to fight against unequal odds, and the fact that they have been able to hold their own is vastly to their credit.

The New York messenger boy, so far as we have seen him, is about as good as any other boy. He possesses human nature to the same extent that other boys of his age do. He doesn't sleep when he is at work, but, on the contrary, is very much awake. Only in exceptional cases, so far as our observation goes, do messenger boys loaf when they are on duty, and the tendency among them to idle is not more pronounced than it is in other boys and in the male human being generally.

We have seen twenty messenger boyse sharp-eyed, clean-faced, lively and intelligent, struggle for a chance to run an errand after they had been running about at a great rate for six hours; and each one of them was good-humored, laughing and apparently in the best of spirits after a hard night's work.

Miss Marot has discovered that some of the boys whom she has investigated smoke cigarettes, and she says that some of them drink cocktails and high balls. Most boys, we fear, smoke cigarettes on the sly, at some stage of their career; and as for messenger boys drinking, we don't believe that any large number of them do. Surely, those who do, soon lose their employment. The very appearance of the boys as they are met on the streets is against any such makes

That they accept tips may be true They may even shoot craps-strange if they did not! Older and wiser boys than the district messengers accept tips, and shoot craps and do countless other foolish things. That they swindle those whom they employ isn't likely; the persons whom they are alleged to overcharge for purchases are not what the boys might call " easy marks."

Some wag has imposed on this patient investigator whose discoveries seem to place the messenger boys in such a bad light. The messengers are taking good care of themselves, working hard, helpstantly growing in usefulness and good

#### citizenship. Mr. Dawes and Mr. Teller.

Within a week HENRY L. DAWES, former Senator from Massachusetts, has died, and HENRY M. TELLER, present Senator from Colorado, has received a certificate of election for a term ending in 1909. They were associated in the Fifty-first Congress as members of the Committee on the Five Civilized Indian Tribes. Senator DAWES, the predecessor of Senator LODGE, had devoted so much time and labor to the affairs of our wards as to gain the honorable title of "the Indians' friend."

The careers of these two old associates in the Senate illustrate anew the fallacy of the belief that American constituencies are indifferent to their representatives or indifferent to their services. Senator Dawes was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1848 and 1849. From the House he was promoted to the State Senate. He was next United States District Attorney for the Western district of Massachusetts and was elected a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1856. He continued in the House by successive elections, with only one break in service, until 1875, when he was chosen as a United States Senator to succeed SUMNER. He remained in the Senate until 1893, when he was 77 years old, and

refused to be a candidate again. Senator TELLER was one of the two first Senators chosen from Colorado on its admission as a State in 1876. He served continuously until 1882, when he became Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President ARTHUR and remained there until 1885. Then he was again elected to the Senate from Colo-

rado and was reëlected in 1891. Though the political changes in Colorado were almost sensational between 1891 and 1897, Mr. TELLER was reëlected to the Senate in the latter year, and has recently been reëlected for the sixth time by the Colorado Legislature for a term not expiring until 1909, when he will have had thirty-three years of absolutely consecutive public service.

The only fault with the agreement reached by the conferees on the bill increasing the salaries of Federal Judges is that the increase is far from sufficient.

The Chief Justice of the United States ought to have more than \$15,000 a year and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court ought to have more than \$12, 00 a year.

A really meritorious amendment of the Missouri bill prohibiting football has been offered, an amendment prohibiting " highballs." Meanwhile the Missouri House of Representatives is too busy with the wickedness of Jefferson City to pursue the wickedness of football. That House has re-

removal of the capital from Jefferson City on account of the "gambling, vice and immorality flourishing "there and on account of "inadequate railroad facilities." We

don't know whether Jefferson City is really wicked or whether it is so dull that the statesmen there pine for St. Louis. At any rate, other enormities than football now engage their intellects.

The reasons why the President should not arbitrate one point of the Venezuela controversy are the same as those against his arbitrating the whole controversy

Is Squire SCHLICHTER of Sellersville a character of flesh and blood or of fiction? For our part we believe in him and approve him. According to a despatch in the Philadelphia Record, the Squire has a pretty taste in names and has made the following selections for his family:

of the world's ways is increased by each " FESTUS SYLVANUS, VIDA BERTHA, SELMA SELINDA, ABLEIN SALINE, PIRNA ELBA, LUCRETA LUCRETIA! LEULILIA." Too many parents have no invention and

veight their progeny with commonplace names. There's magic in names and in their influence upon the careers of the named. The Hon. TRISTRAM SHANDY'S father was a great philosopher; and Squire SCHLICHTER seems to be another. The rule to be followed in the Addicks

case by all citizens of Delaware, Republican and Democrat, is the reverse of the rule made by ADDICES himself, which was "AD-DICKS or nobody." It should be ADDICKS never, and by no possible trick.

#### THE ANDIJAN EARTHQUAKES. Forty Thousand Persons Made Homeless and Russia's Chief Cotton Field a Desert.

The latest news from St. Petersburg in regard to the earthquakes at Andijan in Central Asia shows that 5,000 persons perished and 40,000 saw their houses destroyed, and this in the heart of winter.

Andijan was one of the towns of the Khanat of Khokan, which in 1876 became a Russian province under the ancient name of Ferghana. Ferghana recently furnished to Russia three-quarters of all the home cotton used in the empire. It was the most prosper us centre of the cotton-growing region. More than 40,000 persons lived the: e. Just before the catastrophe immense pites of cotton were accumulated. On the 16th and 17th of December last all that was and 17th of December hast an that was wiped away. Two thousand persons lost their lives in those two days, crushed under the ruins of their homes. The railroad for several leagues was destroyed. Engineers from Tachkent and soldiers of the railroad brigade sent on via Merv and Kizil-Arvat constructed temporary dwellings, and constructed temporary dwellings, and trains loaded with provisions and clothing

#### The Modern Achi les.

TO THE PRITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to day's SUN Mr. Carnegie is reported as saying that he was shocked at reading in Homer that Achilles prayed for the success of his country's enemies because his own schemes

Went wrong.

But he should not have been so shocked at hat conduct on the part of a poor old ignorant insophisticated Greek when he has had before him the example of his own educated and cultured patriots of the Boston Anti-Imperialist League praying publicly some great disaster might befall the American army in the Philippines" because they were not in accord with their country's for-NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

# Baron Avebury's New Word.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As you imply, "manywhere" is a good word. It is founded on correct principles. We have now "anywhere," omewhere," "everywhere" and "manywhere Let us add "mostwhere" and fewwhere" and our series will be complete. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

## Richfield's Splendid Fire Force.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. At this season of the year when even a very modest community ing to support their families, and con- is likely to have a plethora of "annual reports" in in to the village fathers that is as picturesque as it is reliable may be of interest to the readers of In his annual report "To the Honorable Board of

Trustees" of Richfield Springs, Chief Richard Pur cell of the fire department says among other things: "There were nineteen alarms during the year,

"There were nincteen slarms during the year, thirteen of which were false and six were regular.

"Jan. 22.—False alarm at 9 P. M., caused by the breaking of telephone wire on F. R. Martin's house, allowing it to drop down on fire alarm wire. Department on the spot and ready for business.

"March it.—Alarm at Hox 7. Fire at John Losee's house, caused by John's pure carelessness; no fault of machine. Time, 10 A. M.

"March 18.—Fire alarm tested and found all right.

"April 19.—Alarm from Box 10. Caused by F. R. Martin sawing limb off a tree and it fell on a telephone wire. Department was out and ready for business. Time, 7.% A. M.

"July 18.—Alarm from Pox 5. Caused by a spontaneous combustion of oil cloths at J. D. libotson's coal office. Very little damage was done. The department responded to the call in a hurry. Time, 10.00 P. M.

"Sept. 1.—Labor Day—Annual parade and in the coal the cause of the coartment was well represented.

Labor Day-Annual parade and inspection. The department was well represented. The parade was led by the President and Trustees, and was followed by a banquet at the Schuyler House. "Sept. 15.—Attended International Chief's Twenty-third Convention. It was a great success.
"The department had an invitation to attend the Td County Convention at Dolgeville, July 4, but did not attend as a department. I attended and was rowally entertained." vas royally entertained."
Richfield is proud of her efficient chief.
C. A. NADARAGO.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. V., Feb. 2.

## Case of Engineer Running by Signals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was very much interested in your editorial in to-day's Sun. Engineers and Signals," and particularly in the story told me a few years since by an eye witness of an occurrence on a well-known road running out of New York city.

A heavy westbound freight was standing on the

eastbound track when along comes the fast express at a fifty mile citp. The flagman of the freight, in order to be the more sure of flagging the express, had placed his red lantern on the freight, in order to be the more sure of flagging the express, had placed his red lantern on the track. No attention was paid to it and the engine smashed it to bits. As the engine rushed past the flagman threw his other lantern into the cab, which proceeding so astonished the engineer that he stopped his train. As the engineer of the express elimbed down from his engine he halled the flagman with "Maat in hell did you hag me down for?" Pointing up the track to where, fifty feet away, the headlight of the freight engine glared, the flagman replied, "Did you want that fellow!" This is only one of many similar takes which would tend to show that red lights are not for stopping signals, but are placed along the track, now and then, for ornament.

JEWETT CITY, COND., Feb. 5.

## Bad Orders on the New Haven.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Coming from New York yesterday, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Raliroad, I occupied a chair in car number 2179 of the Bay State Limited, all the ventilators of which were left open from Forty-second street to near Fordham, when, lo! the porter shu poured into the car when in the main tunnel through which the train had come. Interrogating him, he told me that his orders were to shut the car only

told me that his orders were to shut the car only when it ran through a side tunnel and that he shut the ventilators at Fordham because of the cold. The conductor of the train gratuitously supported both these statements.

Flainly such orders are wrong, because the difference is one simply of degrees of poisonous fumes in all tunnels where steam locomotives run. Directions should be given porters, and other train men also, that would serve to prevent such impostions being practised on the travelling public. In my experience this is the fourth time this kind of thing has happened in first class trains of the road above mentioned within six months past.

CLINTON, Conn., Feb. 1. ALFRED BRENNAN.

## Death of Dr. Morrill Wyman.

From the Harvard Bulletin. By the death of Dr. Morrill Wyman the com and most honored members. In spite of his age Dr. Wyman was often seen in the streets of Cam-bridge and he was well known to almost every citizen. He was at one time a member of v board of overseers of the college and still early was on the teaching staff of the medical school Although in recent years he has not been officially connected with the university, he has always

### PAINTINGS BY WALTER SHIRLAW

After an absence of some two years in Italy, Walter Shirlaw signalizes his return to New York by an exhibition of paintings at the Salmagundi Club.

If you look for the trace of any it fl ience derived from this recent vacation you will scarcely find it. In all these pictures, representing many different periods of his career, there is hardly any appreciable variation of feeling; through them all he maintains the point of view and method which were acquired or enforced by his studies in Munich, during the early seventies Now, frankly, I do not like the German method of that period and find it difficult to approach it with befitting detachment from prejudice and with sympathy It was eminently a method of picture-mak ing wherein the making of a picture seemed of more importance to the painter than the study of nature. Through this very loyalty to nature, however, the old Dutchmen, picture-makers par excellence, reached their preëminence. On the other hand, the French, not those of Barbizon, of course or the Realists and Impressionists, but those who have more unreservedly invented their pictures, have been saved by the delicate fancy which is characteristic of the race. But the German, at any rate of the period we are discussing, had none of this instinctive refinement. When he was not entirely commonplace, his fancy was prone

o over-exuberance and exaggeration These were the influences to which Mr. Shirlaw was exposed at the most impressionable period of his life, and from these pictures one may derive a great deal of interest by studying how his own instinct for what is fine has combated the early impressions. I do not think, for example that we shall find him at his best in the large picture of a Bacchanalian procession, wherein a number of very similarly robust women are exerting themselves with feet and bands very strenuously to little purpose. The one who bends over the two tigers, with foot firmly planted forward, and her arms in tension straining at the leash, while the beasts that she is curbing with such exertion are as tame as domestic cats, is an epitome of the furor broughout the composition. The picture represents, indeed, the 'much ado about nothing" that is so characteristically Ger-

man To see Mr. Shirlaw at his best, one must turn to two subjects of geese flying low ver a flat meadow, or to several pictures of nucle figures beside a shady pool in deep forest. In all of those he secures rich, deep resonance of tone in the greens, to which the languid grace of the figures or the stirring movement of the birds presents a charming contrast. They have presents a charming contrast. They have a largeness of feeling, which leaves one refreshed; so different from that bustling kind of bigness which only excites fatigue. Other pictures of a similarly fine reserve are "At the Brook" and "Hillside, Versent "They are bandome in composimont." They are handsome in composi-tion, pure and rich in color, seductive and

For I am willing enough to be seduced if approached seductively; as egain, for example, by the delicate tonality of "Gossips" and "Fontabranda Washhouse," and pre-eminently, of "Mother and Child," which list is, perhaps, the choicest picture here. Beside these the pink and blue circular decoration, "The New Moon," makes a very trifling appeal; seeming garishly poor in color and only ingenious in composition; while the large picture of the satyrs affects me, unreasonably perhaps, as tiresome For one has little patience with the device of using a classic theme, unless it is invested with the classic feeling; and to our minds to-day the first requisite for that feeling is that these grotesque creatures shall be represented in the midst of an open-air landscape, free and natural in suggestion. No merely formal landscape setting will explain and justify their not

unpleasant oddity.

This picture, indeed, is too distinctively Teutonic; and it is because the others have been mentioned are free of obsession that they prove so attractive. of parti pris in choice of color and the posing of the model, representing a study of actual local facts, which gives them a vital significance as compared with some of the Nor is this sincere and wholes And the expense of decorative charm, for in the latter respect the "Hillside, Vermont," yields to nothing in the exhibition. It represents the artistic feeling and the charming personality of this artist in the most spontaneous and complete manner.

From the New Redford Mercury. We have raised a race of men who have gone down to the sea in ships on the most hazardous of enterprises. No men have hourly for a lifetime such disastrous chances as our whalemen and their voyages have been frequently crowded with moving accidents, hair breadth escapes and detressful strokes. And we go to these men, like discourse. of our whalemen are kept in log books, and in the hundreds of volumes stored in old sail lofts. How many of us have pored over them to have our nerves played upon after the manner of the fictionists, but it is not there. And we seek out the man whose ship is struck and sunk by a whale in mid ocean, and who takes to the boats and reaches land after weeks of buffeting. and the men whose ships are crushed in the ice. and their story is as prosate as the story of the man and their story is as prosaic as the story of the man who goes to the day's work in an electric car. We are thrilled by the boat journey of Dr. Kane, of a tramp in the Arctic ice by Nansen. Last week a man arrived here who had made a boat journey of the story of th a man arrived here who had made a boar journey in Hudson's Bay as remarkable as the journey of Dr. Kane, and he had nothing to say excepting that it was four weeks and five days from the time he left his ship in a whaleboat with two comrades until he reached a fur station. In answer to persistent questioning a reporter dragged from him that it was "hard work," and a shipmate spoke up for the adventurer and explained to a reporter that there was not a minute of those five weeks. hight or day, when the little boat was not menaced by the floating ice which piled up about them, or ecasions, as high as the church steeples. And against Nansen's performance we can produce a whateman who put a half dozen pieces of hard bread in his pocket and, in midwinter, left his ship in the Arctic, in latitude 75 or thereabouts, and walked 1,500 miles back to civilization. And, to save him, he couldn't understand why the reporters wanted to talk with him.

Hence it is our habit to say, often in the spirit of criticism or at least regret, that our whaleman not "imaginative."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE " Now." said the Man, "I'll start for Manan. She can get on without me, can Nan, For I've heard it's the sort Of small place where there's sport And I don't think she'll mind, will Manan."
MORRISTOWN, Feb. 5. S. I. B

With their eloquent cash They cut a great dash— They are winners because Munnatawket FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 5. With Nan's cash Pa lit out for Miami

In a fine house in old Munnatawket

You're in jail, Pa, I fear

Are Nan, Man, Pa and the bawket.

And Pa sadly replied Oh! Miami? All these parties, including the bucket, Took the schooner that salled for Seatucket. A wave swept the deck,
Naught was left but the wreck,
And the bucket? Of course the Seatucket.

Nan's bucket was really a sack Faw weeps good old man-

Her address now is, Nan, Hackensack. NEWARK, Feb. 5.

For a far away Nan,

"What is meant by 'also ran,' pa!" well about the same as among those present.

## MADDEN LOST HIS DIGNITY.

But He Recovers His Hat Which Was

Blown Away by a Gale of Wind. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden lost his most cherished possession to-day, and during the short few moments that he was strennously endeavoring to recover it, the boisterous hilarity of a number of his subordinates, who were spectators, is causing them some anxiety to-night. Mr. Madden's cherished possession is his dignity. It is a visible, tangible thing, and, as one of his clerks remarked the other day, the General would as soon think of coming to the office in a pair of pink pajamas as in any other garb than a frock coat and high hat. The wind blew a gale all of o-day and some of the happenings in the open space in front of the Post Office Buildng rivaled the stunts performed by the wind at the famous Flatiron corner in New

York. Since the news was printed in THE SUN some time ago that Mr. Madden had his luncheon served on a Chippendale table with wonderful legs, he has made it a point to go out to his midday meal. To-day he was crossing the avenue in front of the building when he lowered his head preparatory to making a Maddenesque salutation to a passing a quaintance. The wind took instant advantage of the opportunity, and a minute later Mr. Madden's \$10 tile was a block away and going faster with every revolution. There was a moment every revolution. There was a moment's struggle between dignity and several other things, and just as the hat made a miraculous escape from under the wheels of a swiftly moving electric car, dignity lost and Mr. Madden gathered up his coat tails and lit out after the hat.

The clerks standing in front of the building, never having seen the General without his cherished possession, did not impediately recognize him, and shouted such

out his cherished possession, did not immediately recognize him, and shouted such expressions of encouragement as "Go it, legs," "Hit it up, old man," "Smash the record for the 100-yard dash," and the like. Mr. Madden caught the tile, considerably the worse for wear, at Ninth street, and returned to his office for breath and require. and repairs.

#### Train Desnatching.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your edl torial of the 4th inst. in reference to defective train despatching. I beg to take issue in the case of Operator Clough at Valls. Whether or not one or more orders had been sent him for the train in question, as soon as one order is received the operator must immediately repeat it to the despatcher, and if correctly repeated, the despatcher responds O. K., signifying that the order has been correctly repeated. The order itself, however, does not become effective or in force until after the conductor and engineman to whom it was addressed have signed it (in manifold), their names trans mitted to the despatcher and the latter sends the

have signed it the manifold, their hairs trains in mitted to the despatcher and the latter sensa the word "complete."

The standard code, now in use on practically all relificads, requires the operator to repeat all orders immediately upon receipt, the process being merely for comparison of the order to yuerd against errors in transmission, so that the "alleged" failure of clough to repeat one of the orders had no bearing in the matter whatever, for as a matter of fact, he must have repeated it, that being his very first, I might say mechanical, ect after receiving it. When an order is issued to two trains to meet and pass at a certain point on single tracks, under the roles the despatcher has done his full duty when the operator has correctly repeated the order as sent, the despatcher depending, as he must, upon the operator to stop the train for which the order is intended, obtain the signatures of the conductor and engineman, transmit them to the despatcher, and upon receiving the despatcher's acknowledgment "complete," allow the train to proceed.

Should the operator have two such orders for

scanwingment opportunities. Should the operator have two such orders for one train, each order being numbered, and only sent in signatures for one order, the despatcher would very naturally demand the signatures to the second order before giving "complete" to the Train despatchers being hyman, are not infallible.

out in this particular case, in my humble opinion to was in nowise biamable. He must of necessity every upon the operator for the delivery of order that he sends, and, on the other hand, if the latter orgets to do so, he is also human and equally pronouversight.

JUSTICE TO BOTH.

This correspondent takes a somewhat coniliatory view of the matter. He maintains substantially that a despatcher's responsi-

bility ceases when he has assured the operator that his repetition of an order is correct and has acknowledged the receipt of the signatures of the conductor and engineer by transmitting the word "complete," and, so far,

But how about the case of an operator who has received two distinct orders for a train, has repeated one of them, with the proper signatures, has received the despatch-er's final indorsement thereof, and is then

wreck in Arizona, it might have been averted by one word from the despatcher calling Operator Clough's attention to the neg lected order immediately after he had disposed of the first one.

## The Unbelleving Woman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: answer to your editorial of Jan. 18, "An Unbelieving Woman's Plan," I wish to say I am not an unbeliever in anything that is true or has truth in it. But I do not believe in a book or thoughts simply because my book or thoughts simply because my an-cestors for generations back or others did

A "Free Thought Meeting House of Good Deeds" is very much needed to teach us what is really truth and the God within us and our duty to each other, if for no other reason than to do away with the different de nominations. E.ch denomination believes in a different way of reaching heaven; yet each is groping in the durb after the same end. With all the churches we have, no one should be cut of work. If the money spent on magnificent churches was given to the poor or to open some workshop, all yould seen have work, our jails would not be filled and there would be fewer robberies and murders.

Cooper Institute is the greatest institution of its kind in the world. Why? It leaves out charity and was founded on love. My Christianity is to look after to-day and be an example of Christ on earth. The future is guesswork and unknown to every one, and it can take care of itself. If we make good examples of ourselves on earth, whatever there is hereafter we need not be afraid of.

I have been asked through letters and by callers many curious and lunny questions. Here is one of them: "Am I not afraid of losing my friends by my free thoughts?" My answer is No." A real friend is a friend for life. When I become a coward and am afraid to speak the truth I loss my self-respect, my individuality and my God.

Brooklyn, Feb. 3. in a different way of reaching heaven;

BROOKLYN, Feb. 3.

Pronunciation of Latin in School. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would you of some one of your readers kindly and fully explain

why the children in the schools and youth in the colleges are now being taught a Latin pronuncia-tion which is so radically different from that taught, iton which is so radically different from that taught, let us say, fifteen years ago, and now in daily use throughout our courts and the medical profession? While I am not a Roman Catholic, I must concede the Roman Catholic Church to be the conservator of the Latin language, and yet the boys and girls to day are being taught a pronunctation greatly differing from the Church use, and, what is to my mind worse, in that it in very slight degree affords ease of analysis to the youth, which he needs and which comes quite readily to the student taught the old pronunctation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

## BUYING A WIFE.

An Englishman's Observations at a Marriage Fair in Tunts.

From the London Chronicle A fan ous marriage fair, or mart, is held yearly at the village of Menguelet, in the ell-known oasis on the Wady Jema's, in the Kabyle district of Tunis. It takes place at the end of the harvest season, when the uce disposed of and the tribesmen o country, flush with money as money is reckned thereabouts, think of adding a wife to the other purchases they always make or the ensuing twelve months.

Being within thirty miles of the Ait at the me of the market, I rode over to see how such a show was organized and managed in the open space the damsels were ranged ready for inspection in the marriage market There they face the visitor, separated from he noisy part of the fair, ranged in four eparate rows and numbering, I should say between 600 and 700. Each damsel is seated on a small, bright-colored carpet spread pon the ground, and each has a negafasort of nurse, attendant and duenna combined—seated beside her. Conspicuously dis-played in front of each, moreover, is a big cell of woven stuff. This roll of material plays an important part in the marriage negotiations and is always woven by the girl herself. The young women are attired the most expensive and richest garments he parents and relatives can secure.

They are painted, patched and powdered as is the invariable custom of Kabyle belles and wear sufficient rings, bangles, bracelets hains and brooches to stock a small-sized eweller's shop. These jewels are not any means always the property of the girl of her friends. In fact, they are mostly borrowed or hired for the occasion. As there is good deal of rivalry between the different deheros and kebails in regard to the appearance of their damsels in the marriage market, there is no difficulty in getting on loan as much ornament of the kind as the girl can carry on her person, especially a she is at all good looking. It is not easy for a stranger to decide upon the beauty of Berber maid, for she tattoos the face as well as paints it. How is sale and purchase effected? In

the simplest way imaginable. The would-b buyer has only to walk up to the carpet upor which the girl he wishes to own is scated touch with his finger the roll of woven stuff in front of her and ask the price. If the oung woman on looking over the inquiring ribesman is satisfied with him she names very low figure, the small sum of ten pieces which is agreed upon among the several ians as the equivalent of acceptance

If not, she merely quotes a high price mething up in the hundreds, and it nen understood that the offer is respectally declined and a deal is not likely to be dected. The actual money price to be paid or a girl depends upon the standing of her andly and the kebal to which they belong t is fixed, moreover, by immemorial usage, so that every young man knows pretty wel what he will have to pay for a wife. Hence only those who have the requisite means only those who have the requisite means on venture to make an offer for any lot on

icw. It should not, however, be supposed that these young Berber beauties are by any means prepared to yield themselves to the first comer who can afford to pay the restraized equivalent to the parents. Kalylo

these young Berber beautes are by any means prepared to yield themselves to the first comer who can'afford to pay the resignized equivalent to the parents. Kabyla women are anything but the docile and obedeent drudges many Western readers imagine. They enjoy a good deal more freedom, in many respects, than a European wife in a like rank of life. They unquestionably rule the domestic roost and know how to use their wooden clogs, the kabkab, with convincing effect upon the bare pates of their spouses.

The satisfactory results of such home discipline is apparent in the deportment of the young girls on view in the market. They watch the tribesmen, young and middleaged, who make inspection of them, out of the corners of their eyes, while they chatter away nonchalastly with their negafasthey throw amused glances at the more bashful of the young visitors, who cannot summon up courage enough to approach and put the momentous questions as to the price of the roll of stuff. When one of them does at length, come near to try his luck it is delightful to see how the girl raises her eyes, looks the young fellow deliberately over from top to toe, and, if he does not strike her fancy, dismisses him with an off-hand answer and a toss of the head. The Kabyle belles have, or seem to have, an instinctive perception when a really promising candidate for their possession makes his appearance. Then, indeed, their answer is as prompt as it is decided. The negafas, too, know their business. They see in an instant how matters are going.

When a promising young clansman is either too bashful to step forward or is likely to pass on without an inquiry the wrinkled old dame, who looks so quiet and sleepy under her ample while wimple, sends him a glance with the roll in a instant, and geer-

proper signatures, has received the despatcher's final indorsement thereof, and is then permitted to let the other order remain unindorsed by the despatcher, while the train proceeds? Knowing that an operator has two orders for the same train, says our correspondent, "the despatcher would very naturally demand the signatures to the first." This means that the despatcher might, or might not, do so. Unfortunately, the phrase "very likely" does not mean must.

It is utterly unreasonable to suppose that the order at Valik concerning the two passenger trains on the Southern Pacific was read to the conductor and engineer of the limited and signed by them, as an indication that they understood it—necessarily it would have to be so indorsed before it could be pronounced "complete"—and that the conductor and engineer then went away without it. Such an instance of forgetfulness never was known in the history of railroading.

"Train despatchers being human, are not infallible." Very true. Neither are station operators infallible, as the correspondent suggests. Consequently, despatchers and operators are not expected to exercise superhuman powers. But does rigid adherence to their code of rules prevent despatchers from employing other measures of precaution for the proving other measures of precaution forms that we have learned of the wreck in Arizona, it might have been averted by one word from the despatcher calling.

feather tuit hangs downward, gingerly touches the role of stuff with the other and asks the price.

The girl flashes up at him a single glance casts down her eyes as quickly, and in a quiet tone gives the satisfactory response. Ten pieces. The negafa holds out her right hand, the young tribesman holds out his, so that the thumbstouch. Then from the mouth of the old duenna comes the most blood-curding cry that I have ever heard emanate from the human throat. It is worse than the "Ta'aritt" of the Moroccan Jewesse, which is as ear-splitting a performance as any one could desire. The shrick of the negafa I can only describe as resembling the sound of the syllables "Yu-yu-yu-u-u-u long-drawn out, uttered as loudly as it is possible to scream it and at the very highest pitch of the female voice. This is the signal that a deal has been effected and a lor disposed of. The cry is instantly taken up by all the other negafas near, till the market resounds with it. Friends crowd around calling out "Milk," "Milk levef," the Berber form of congratulations, signifying literality. "Good," "Very good." In less than ten millioutes the maid's father and brothers are on the spot. A hodia, or village scribe, is sent for. He comes with a moilah, and the pair squat down upon the earth. For three-quarters of an hour there is an alternation of talk, and threats and gesticulation shid weeping. Then a bag of coins is produced by the father, while the hodia on the ground and the moilah beside him are writing out the marriage contract. There and then signing and sealing is done and the sale is completed.

Within an hour the girl is mounted on a with the sect of the cyner's burchsses.

completed.

Within an hour the girl is mounted on an ass with the rest of the owner's purchases for the winter season and on the road to her new home.

Col. Posey Wilson's Tribute to the Poseum TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: He is shape! and clean, stately without hauteur, bravely prude and prudently brave. He first taught mankind the use of the persimmen, while Raleigh, for teach ing us the use of tobacco, with all its fithy couse

Ing us the use of robacce, where dies.

The world is his, yet he willing shares it with animal kind; generous, patient, chaste, domestic, self sacrificing, he can point with pride to himself, his helrs, administrators and assigns, and to their works and ways. His very name is an inspiration—"which cribs and vallets-books, translate. possum"-which cribs and vulgus books, translate, His love is without dissimulation and his dis-

simulation is wholly venial; he shuts his turns over on his side and lets the other fellow make his own inferences; lets the responsibility rest where it belongs.

He might teach diplomats and poker players.

Preedom from her mountain height ought to reach into the domain of ornithology—for the possum is a "bird"-and make him the symbol of her choses POSET & WELSON.

And. Pos New Waterford, Ohio, Feb. S.

The mirest and best of Blood Purious